

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1850.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
COL. DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham.

NEW-MANOVER COUNTY—FOR THE SENATE,
NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Esq.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
JOHN D. POWERS.
WILLIAM HILL.

BY ELECTION, Thursday, August 1st.

Respect to Gen. Taylor.

Agreeably to notice, a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington was held at Masonic Hall on Monday, the 15th inst., for the purpose of testifying their sorrow at the loss our country has sustained in the death of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Col. Jas. T. MILLER was called to the Chair, and J. Green appointed Secretary.

On motion of Thomas Loring, a Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions suitable to the present melancholy occasion. The Committee were: Thomas Loring, D. B. Baker, Robert H. Cowan, R. B. Wood, and Robert Strange, Jr.

On motion of Mr. London, the Chairman of the meeting, Col. Jas. T. Miller, was added to the Committee.

A resolution was then adopted that the Committee report at adjourned meeting, to be held in this Hall, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

5 o'clock. P. M.

The meeting assembled according to adjournment. The Committee to whom was referred the duty of preparing resolutions for the adoption of the meeting, made the following report:

1. Resolved, That we have heard with deep sorrow of the death of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, late President of the United States; and that while we may differ in political matters, it is with one accord that we all desire to pay a fitting tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, and to feel that all party opposition is merged in a common grief for the departure of the illustrious dead.

2. Resolved, That while we bow with reverend submission to the will of Almighty God—such as all his dispensations are in goodness and mercy—we express our sorrow for this great national loss, in the death of the Patriot and the Hero, and sympathies with the afflicted family of the deceased, who have to deplore the loss of husband, father, and friend.

3. Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the citizens of Wilmington to set apart such day of the present month as the Committee of Arrangements may designate, as a day of abstinence from secular employments, and that the day be appropriated to a solemn observance of funeral rites, in honor of the memory of the great and good man whose loss we deplore.

4. Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements appoint some person to deliver an Eulogy on the merits and character of the deceased, at such time and place as they may think proper.

5. Resolved, That said Committee be authorized to make up an order of ceremonies for the day appointed, and that minute guns be fired, the flags struck to half-mast, and such other measures adopted as shall be thought advisable and best adapted to this mournful occasion.

The report of the Committee was accepted.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee of Arrangements, viz: O. G. Parsley, Jas. T. Miller, G. R. French, Miles Costin, Wm. N. Peden, J. J. Conoley, John Swann, Griffith McRee, M. London, W. S. Anderson, Geo. Davis, Thos. H. Howey, and Gaston Meares.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Town be requested to defray all expenses attending the ceremonies of the occasion.

—All Editors of papers will be present.

JAS. G. GREEN, Sec'y.

The Committee of Arrangements have adopted the following programme for paying a tribute of respect to ZACHARY TAYLOR, late President of the United States, on Thursday, 25th instant.

PROGRAMME.

13 guns at sunrise; at intervals of 30 minutes between the rising and setting sun, a single gun; and at sunset a national salute of 30 guns.

At 8 o'clock A. M., a procession will be formed on Market Street, right resting on Second Street, and march to the Church, where a Eulogy upon the deceased will be delivered by THOMAS LORING, Esq.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Mus.

Major General of 8th Division and Staff.

Brigadier General of 3d Brigade and Staff.

Field Officers of 20th Regiment, N. C. Militia.

Commissioned Officers of 20th Regiment N. C. Militia.

Maconboro' Volunteer Company.

The Committee of Arrangements.

Orator of the Day.

Clergy.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

Railroad Meeting.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.—The Stockholders of the Central Railroad, have been arriving since Tuesday evening. There are a large number of them here, and the meeting will organize in the Methodist Church to-day between the hours of nine and ten.

The Cabinet.

As might have been expected, the *Fayetteville Observer* and other Whig organs in the East, most emphatically deny that Gov. MANLY is in favor of abolishing the Federal basis. Of course they do, and this, too, in the face of the fact—half disguised, it is true, but still not hidden—which appears in the communication of a correspondent of the *Greensboro Patriot*, and copied into the *Observer*. The correspondent is describing the meeting at Salem, and he thus reports Gov. MANLY's remarks in regard to the School Fund:

"He then commenced a review of the public acts of Col. REID, by calling the attention of the auditory to his (Col. REID's) votes in the State Legislature on the bill establishing Common Schools. He gave a brief history of the origin and object of this school fund. He said the fund was created to school the white children of the State, and particularly the poor and ignorant portion; that the votes of Col. REID had been to divert it from this purpose, and had been in part the means of this fund being divided among the counties according to *federal numbers*, instead of being divided according to the *white population*, as should have been done. By these votes of Col. REID the West had lost thousands of dollars annually; and thus the wealthy slaveholding counties of the East, where they were able to send their children abroad to school, received an under proportion of the School Fund."

And again, in speaking of Gov. MANLY's remarks in regard to "Free Suffrage," he says:

"He next showed up, to the satisfaction of all, Col. REID's hobby of 'free suffrage'—that if the privilege of voting for Senators was allowed to every man now entitled to vote for a member of the House of Commons, it would not, as Col. REID contends, equalize the right of suffrage. For illustration—The county of淳安, with 800 voters, is entitled to one Senator, while the counties of Caldwell, Burke and McDowell, with 4000 voters, are only entitled to one Senator. This is a glorious reform, indeed! Yet REID was opposed to any change in the basis of representation to remedy this gross injustice!"

We ourselves set up no peculiar pretensions to contend for the same thing we must confess that we are frequently pained by the abuse and denunciation in which some of our cotemporaries indulge towards each other. We see epithets bandied weekly and daily which no man in private life of common spirit, could tolerate for a moment. The lie given and returned with the most perfect coolness, and as a matter of course. Now, this is wrong—all wrong. Editors ought to observe toward, and exact from each other, all the courtesies which regulate the intercourse of gentlemen in private life; and if unworthy characters creep into the profession, who will not abide by such rules, they ought to be regarded as tabooed men, beyond the pale of civilization, to say nothing of friendly intercourse. This matter has struck us more forcibly during the present campaign for Governor, than ever before. As a general thing, the tone of the press is pretty nearly as it should be; but there are exceptions which are brought out into stronger relief by their comparative isolation; they, to be sure, are rather poor affairs, and if their scurrility was confined to their own columns, it would be innocuous, as nobody would ever see it; or, at least, regard it; but unfortunately papers of higher standing, who would shrink from being guilty of such things themselves, apparently have no scruples about copying and giving them a circulation. In a Raleigh Whig paper of small circulation, which lies on our table, we notice the word "lie"—"lie," &c., quite prominent in nearly every paragraph, and other choice and sonorous adjectives of the same class spread over the page as thickly as sprinkled from a caster. All forms of abuse—of slander—and unfortunately we must add, of direct falsehood against the Democratic party and candidate, embellish the same elegant affair, and add that since its columns which the talents of the editor would fail to impart. Unfortunately, too, we must confess, that some of the presses of our party have been weak enough to descend to similar tactics at "Times," but we hope that the days of such things are past, and men conducting public presses, are at not wit, nor denunciation argument. If all the presses which are inclined to be decent and avoid the contamination of Billinggate slang, would at once stop exchanging with those who indulge in the use of that choice vocabulary, it would be one step towards the desired reformation.

Now, with these facts staring them in the face, and the certainty that others must soon be developed, we cannot but admire the effrontery of those Whig Editors who can so unblushingly denounce the statements of Gov. MANLY's treachery to the East as fabrications. Perhaps it was thought that by avoiding every place where Democratic paper is published, and confining himself chiefly to his own strongholds in the West, he could spring this mine upon the Democratic party without its being generally known. We warn the people to beware of such tricks.

We would finally remark, in answer to the insinuations of the *Observer*, that our authority in this matter is not Mr. Reid, but another gentleman, in whom we have the fullest confidence. The plan for a Railroad West, as recommended by S. M. Fox, the Engineer of the Turnpike Road, was published last year in half the papers in the State; among others, we believe, in the *Salisbury Watchman*. A few days will substantiate all—*now*—to try to humbug people by denouncing the exposure of this duplicity as "fabrications," &c. Depend upon it, it won't pay. "Soft and fair goes far," is as good a maxim in politics as other things. A mere unsubstantiated contradiction is simply "sound and fury, signifying nothing," neither does it gain emphasis or credibility by being headed, "FALSE REPORTS—Base Attempts to Deceive the People," &c., &c., which are only words of course, and part of the customary vocabulary of a party which makes arrogant pretensions to all the refinement of the world, leaving little or none for "the rest of mankind."

Mr. REID voted against the introduction of the slavery restriction clause into the Oregon bill, but finding that it was forced into the bill, he considered it his duty to take the bill as a whole rather than leave the territory without a government, believing that, as the territory of Oregon lay several hundred miles above the line of the Missouri Compromise, it was in accordance with that arrangement. This is the whole history of the matter out of which our Free Soil friends, the Whigs, try to make so much capital against Mr. REID. By the way, when we say our Free Soil friends, the Whigs, we wish to be understood as alluding only to the wire-workers; the great majority of the Whig people are faithful to the country and the South, and we, believe, will join us in electing DAVID S. REID Governor of North Carolina.

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For the Journal.

The Fourth of July at Moore's Creek.
Day of glory! welcome day!
Freedom's banner's greet you;
See how cheerful they play
With their morning breeze.

Amid the turmoils of the political elements, and the sectional warfare which now threatens our country with misery and dissensions, if not destruction, it is pleasant to refer to the recurrence of our national birthday, and to observe the people with unabated affection, contributing to its proper celebration. It would seem whether by design or not we can't say, that in this country there has been more than usual interest exhibited, and nearly, if not all of the precincts, have had an oration or military turnout. It was our good fortune to be present at Moore's Creek Meeting-house, when, for the first time in a number of years, extensive preparations had been made for a proper observance of the day. We arrived after most of the people had assembled—and a goodly number they were. After chatting among themselves for a while, talking over matters and things in general, and a little politics in particular—for I observed a number of candidates present—the hour for forming the procession arrived. It is not to be expected in the country, that there should be that regularity and order in marshalling and marching which we look for in town; but the whole arrangement reflected great credit upon the Committee of Arrangements and the company assembled, and would bear well a comparison with any other programme on a like occasion. A column two deep approached the Meeting-house, and opening its ranks, entered in inverse order. After being seated quietly and comfortably; and after some national music, the Rev. Mr. SHAW opened with prayer. Mr. REGISTER then, in an earnest and feeling manner, read the Declaration of Independence. It is the way in which it should always be read, and not coldly as if it came from an indifferent heart, and fell upon unwilling ears. When one reflects upon the great moral courage which produced it, and the immense and happy consequences which have flowed from it, the wonder is, that any American can read or hear it without emotion. Upon concluding, Mr. REGISTER made some appropriate and patriotic remarks.

Next, the Oration by Mr. Jno. MOORE. I heard it stated that this was Mr. Moore's first effort—it would have done him credit if it had been his twentieth. His apology in setting out was given with the tact of an old writer, and his "Reflections suggested by the day," which was his theme, were a fine afterpiece to his apology. I felt, while listening to the oration, spoken as he himself stated, by a hard-working farmer, with no classical education, that I would so much be pleased if every unbeliever in the theory of our institutions had heard him—reciting the virtues and deeds of the officers and common soldiers—the women and children of the revolution, and in every instance pointing a moral or enforcing a lesson. His reference to the engagement at Moore's Creek Bridge was particularly appropriate. Nor did the speaker forget that it was under the Divine protection that we were enabled to triumph; and that, to him first and last our gratitude should ascend. A people surrounded by such reminiscence, and such farmers as Jno. MOORE can never need patriotism or love of country. The exercises were closed by prayer from the Rev. Mr. BRENT.

The following communication was not received in time for last week:—

For the Journal.

SANDY RUN, NEW-HANOVER Co., July 6, 1850.

Messrs. Editors: The Fourth was celebrated at this place in a manner that will indelibly impress it upon the memory of those present on that occasion. About half past 11, a procession was formed of the military, under Capt. ST. GEORGE, and the officers and members of Topsail and Virginia Tents, I. O. of Rechabites, under the marshalship of Joseph FOY, Esq., and marched to the place previously assigned, where a stand and seats, shaded by awnings were arranged. After prayer by the Rev. CULVER PRIDEON, the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. CHARLES H. ALEXANDER. Mr. ARCHIBALD T. McCALLUM then followed in a chaste and appropriate address. The assemblage then adjourned to the Grape Harbor, where a sumptuous dinner was prepared, to which all, the ladies included, did ample justice.

THE assembly shortly after dispersed—the old folks returning home—the young ones to the Ball, given at the orator, Mr. Moore's house. Though a Benedict, I followed after the fun and frolic, and looked on as they moved through real after reel. I defy North Carolina, famous as she is in this respect above her sister States, to produce a set of men who can heel and toe with the New Hanover boys; or a set of ladies who would dare look in the same glass as our New Hanover girls.

"True lightwood at heart, let the match be applied them, How they kindle in flame! Ah! none know but who've tried them."

And now, when we reflect that the scene we saw at Moore's Creek was, with some shades of difference, witnessed throughout our common country, we cannot doubt, however dark the horizon may look, that we will have once again sunshine and peace. The South will demand only what is right; the North will submit to nothing wrong. Faction (Fresonism) will be crushed, and America move on in harmony and brotherly love.

"The fame of our arms, of our laws the mild sway, Had justly ennobled our nation in story,

"Till the dark clouds of faction obscured our young day, And enveloped the sun of American glory.

But let traitors be told,

Who their country have sold,

And harbored their God for his image of gold,

That never will the sons of Columbia be slaves,

While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls a wave."

A VISITOR.

For the Journal.

CLINTON, Sampson County, July 13th, 1850.

Messrs. Editors:—Mr. Fillmore was married in 1826 to Abigail Powers, the youngest child of Rev. Lemuel Powers. She is still living, and is described as a lady of great worth, modest and unobtrusive in her deportment, and highly esteemed for her many virtues. They have but two children. The oldest, a son, is a young man of about twenty-one years of age, who has just entered upon the practice of the law in Buffalo. He is said to be a gentleman of fine qualities, and worthy to be the son of a Republican President. The daughter presents a more notable example. She is about eighteen years of age. Her accomplishments are many, and her independent self-reliant character is exhibited in the fact that she is now, or was very recently, a teacher in one of the free public schools in Buffalo. She is one of the women of whom the Republic has much more reason to be proud than all the gay, gaudy women of fashion, who often do ignorance of the true qualities of a republican character. Such a family will do honor to the White House.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

A MARRYING GENIUS.—There is a man in the New York penitentiary who has had twenty-seven wives. He is just thirty-six years of age, and has been engaged in the matrimonial business since he was sixteen, and has therefore, had a new wife every six months, getting rid of the old spouse, and courted the new one *ad interim*. He declares he will have a hundred wives before he dies, if they do not cramp his genius within stone walls.

LONG TRAIN.—The Hudson river railroad on Thursday brought to New York a train of twenty-three large cars, having 1,750 passengers. The train was *half a mile* in length—the heaviest train, probably, ever drawn in this country by a single locomotive.

WE have (says the N. O. Picayune of the 10th instant), the unexpected gratification of announcing to our fellow-citizens the intelligence that our energetic and accomplished Minister to Mexico has succeeded in effecting a treaty with that government, in its provisions to that already made with Nicaragua, whereby our citizens will be enabled to carry into effect their cherished enterprise of building a railway communication between the two oceans, which will bring New Orleans within twelve days' travel of San Francisco. The treaty was made on the 24th of June, and entrusted immediately to a special messenger, to be carried to Washington City. The messenger arrived here in the Water Witch, and immediately proceeded North.

A GOOD IDEA.—At a meeting of the Sons of Temperance, Canada, a young man, in addressing the ladies, said:

"Let me urge you, ladies, one and all, not to countenance any young man who will not become a tea-totaler. I would also beg of you to advise the young men to become Sons; and if you cannot accomplish this, make fathers of them."

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R. J. PEARSALL.

Searcy, Duplin county, N. C., July 15, 1850.

45-4

ONE OF THE 900 DEMOCRATS OF SAMPSON COUNTY.

QUELL calls orators who extol our national characteristics on independent day, beyond what truth will justify, "fourth of July-lars."

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. MONDAY, JULY 13, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. EDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
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B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.

VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The seventy-fifth anniversary of American Independence has again been celebrated at the little village of South Washington. Early upon the morning of the 4th, a large and respectable portion of the people of the District, and of the lower part of Duplin county, of both sexes, assembled together at the village. About eleven o'clock, a procession was formed at Mr. HARRILL'S Store, and marched down to Mr. SOUTHERLIN's house, where a large number of ladies were seated. After the order of the day had been announced by the marshal, the Mecklenburg Declaration was read by E. T. PIGG, Esq., the National Declaration of Independence by R. BANNERMAN, Esq., and an Oration delivered by Dr. BARKER. We had no bells to toll, no canons to fire, in honor of the occasion; but it did seem from the countenances of the auditory, that they still heard the tolling of the bells and the roar of the cannon that marked the celebration of the day in 1784, after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, which crowned our revolutionary struggle by restoring peace to the nation.

Thus has the seventy-fifth anniversary of American Independence been celebrated by the people of the United States and Territories in union and in peace. May each succeeding anniversary be celebrated in the same manner, until time shall be no more.

A SPECTATOR.

Customs Facts.

It is a singular fact, that within a space of a little over nine years, there have been six Presidents of the United States:—Van Buren, March 3d, 1841; Harrison from March 4th to April 4th, 1841; Tyler from April 4th, 1841, to March 4th, 1845; Polk from March 4th, 1845, to March 4th, 1849; Taylor from March 4th, 1849, to July 9th, 1850; and on the 10th of July, 1850, Millard Fillmore succeeded to the office. Previous to that time, there had been but eight occupants of the office during a period of fifty-two years. The periods of service, age, &c., of the various Presidents, from Washington to Taylor, inclusive, are given below:

Service.	Birth.	Age at Birth.	Retired.	Death.
Washington	1732	1759	Retired.	Death
John Adams	1735	1760	65	90
Jefferson	1743	1769	66	81
Madison	1751	1786	66	86
Monroe	1758	1821	66	72
Q. Adams	1770	1825	62	81
Jackson	1773	1837	65	78
Burn	1782	1811	59	69
Harrison	1773	1841	58	69
Polk	1795	1843	55	68
Taylor	1791	1849	54	54
Taylor	1791	1850	55	66

James K. Polk was the youngest of the Presidents at the time of his inauguration, being but 49 years and 4 months old. Mr. Fillmore is the next youngest, being at the present time 50 years old. Jackson was the oldest of the Presidents at the time of his retirement, and John Adams was the oldest at the time of his death. The youngest of the Presidents at the time of his retirement and his death, was James K. Polk.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

From the Charleston Courier.

Biographical Sketch of the Life of Gen. Taylor.

Gen. Zachary Taylor was born in Orange county, Virginia, on the 24th day of November, 1784. He was the third son of Col. Richard Taylor, a Virginian, and an officer in the Virginia line, who served with zeal and honor throughout the Revolution—and who was the father of five sons and two daughters. His mother was Sarah Strother, a lady of good family and matronly virtues. In the summer following Gen. Taylor's birth, his father migrated to Kentucky, then almost a wilderness, and settled near Louisville, and, when that city rose to wealth and importance, the elder Taylor removed from Louisville to the appointment of a collector of that port, to live in a private and quiet friend of that illustrious man, prior to his emigration from Virginia. The youth of Gen. Taylor was spent amidst the perils and hardships of Indian warfare; and he was reared, by his father, to his paternal profession—that of a farmer—until his majority. He soon, however, exhibited a military propensity, and he and one of his brothers were enrolled in a troop raised to oppose the designs of Aaron Burr. On the 3d of May, 1808, by the influence of his relative, Mr. Madison, his uncle, Major Edmund Taylor, and his father, he received his commission as first lieutenant of the 7th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, vacated by the death of his brother, Lett Taylor—and reported himself to Gen. Wilkinson at New Orleans, where he nearly died of yellow fever. In 1810, he was actively engaged under Gen. Harrison, then Governor of the Northwest Territory, at Fort Harrison in watching and thwarting the adverse movements of the Indians—his marriage having then taken place, and he leaving at home a young wife and child. In the beginning of the year 1812, President Madison rewarded his services with a Captain's commission, and he was placed in command of a company of the 1st Battalion of the 7th Regiment, at the time of the declaration of war against Great Britain. Mr. Taylor, young and inexperienced, first distinguished himself by a most gallant and successful defence of the Fort on the night of the 4th and morning of the 5th September, 1812, against a large party of Indians headed by the Prophet, Tecumseh's brother. His services on this occasion, were thus noticed by Gen. Hopkins.—The firm and almost unparalleled defence of Fort Harrison, and the gallantry of the young Taylor, rewarded him with the rank of Major. He was engaged in the same vicinity to the close of the war; but, while acting a highly useful part in protecting the Indian frontier from incursion, no further opportunity occurred to enable him to signalize him further.

After peace was restored, the reduction of the military establishment led to the injustice of reducing the rank of Gen. Taylor, and of many other brave officers—and he resigned his commission, but, in the course of a year, he was reinstated by President Madison; and, as Major Taylor, he was ordered, in 1816, to Green Bay, and remained in command of that post for two years. On the 20th April, 1819, he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel. He next joined, after a year's interval with his family, Gen. Russell, at New Orleans; and, in 1822, was engaged in the work of fortifying the city. In 1824, he was appointed a member of the board of the erection of the Jefferson Barracks. In 1826, he was appointed member of a Board of Officers of the Army and Militia, of which Gen. Scott was president, to organize a military system of the U. S. In 1832, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel; and, on the 2d August of that year, he distinguished himself under Gen. Atkinson, in the defeat, ultimately followed by the capture, of the Indian Chief and Warrior, Black Hawk. In 1836, he was ordered to Florida, under Gen. Jesup, and was largely instrumental in the prosecution of the protracted war, with the Seminoles, to a successful issue—Indian warfare, which had been the grave of reputation to many of his predecessors, having only served to burnish his escutcheon. The battle of Okeechobee, fought on the 25th December, 1838, covered him with honor, and was followed by his promotion to the rank of Brigadier General, and his assignment (Gen. Jesup having retired from it,) to the chief command in Florida. After four years arduous service in this field, he was relieved by Gen. Armistead in April, 1840, and assumed the command of the First Department of the Army, comprising the South-western States, with his head-quarters at Fort Jesup, in Louisiana. In 1841, he relieved Gen. Ar-
buckle, at Fort Gibson, where he remained about four or five years.

The next field of Gen. Taylor's service was that which was crowned with such a succession of victories under the most difficult and perilous circumstances, as covered him with glory, and established his reputation as one of the great Captains of the age. In the summer of 1845, Texas having accepted the terms of annexation, Gen. Taylor was ordered to the Texan frontier, and in course of time and events, followed the brilliant achievements of Palo Alto, Re-

saca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista—which paved the way for Gen. Scott's gallant and scientific completion of the conquest of Mexico.

Returning home, from the multiplied victories, which had rendered his war-path one continuous blaze of glory, Gen. Taylor was nominated for the Presidency, by a portion of his grateful and admiring countrymen, and was triumphantly elected to that proud and elevated station; and, on the 4th March, 1848, he, who had passed his entire adult life in the tented field, was installed President of this great Republic. As a civil ruler, his career was too short to enable him to develop his policy, and we therefore do not regard it as a fair subject of criticism; so far as his principles and measures of administration were made known, and especially those in relation to the war embittering and endangering the Union, they met not our approval, and we believe they were unfortunate and unwise. But we doubt not the patriotism and good intentions of the glorious old hero, and we will not mingle a reproach with the laurels that cluster in profusion about his grave. It was not to be expected that one, who had been familiar only with camps and battle-fields, during a long life, could at once converted into a statesman.—We believe, in his own dying words, that "he had endeavored to do his duty"—and that his patriot heart beat true to the country, for which he had lived and fought with even in the article of death.

Gen. Taylor was born Nov. 24, 1784, and died July 9, 1850, aged 65 years 7 months and 15 days. He was inaugurated President, March 4th, 1849, and therefore held the office exactly one year, 4 months and five days. He has been already succeeded in the office by the Vice President, the Hon. Millard Fillmore, of New York.

This is the second instance of such an event in our history. Gen. William Henry Harrison was inaugurated President, March 4th, 1841, and died April 4th, 1845, holding the office but a "little month," and he was succeeded for the residue of his term by Vice President John Tyler, of Virginia.

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE, now by the Constitution President of the United States, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, on the 9th July, 1800. His father, Nathaniel Fillmore, is a farmer, still living in Erie County, New York. Mr. Fillmore spent his youth in early life, in working at the clother's trade, and during that time devoted all his leisure hours to reading and study. At the age of nineteen, he attracted the notice of Judge Wool, of Cayuga county, who took him into his office. In 1821, he removed to Buffalo, and entered a law office, teaching for his maintenance until the year 1823, when he was licensed to practice in the Court of Common Pleas. In 1827, he was admitted an attorney of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. In 1830, he was elected a member of the Assembly from Erie county, and was twice re-elected. He was elected to Congress in the fall of 1832, and after the expiration of his term resumed the practice of his profession. 1836, he was again sent to Congress, and was subsequently re-elected for another term. During this session, he was placed at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1844, he was nominated by the Whig party as their candidate for the State. In 1848, he was elected Vice President of the United States, and on the 5th March 1849, he entered upon the duties of the office.

English Settlements in the South Pacific.

With all the progressiveness, that is admitted to be inherent in the Anglo-Saxon character, we confess our surprise, that has been accomplished by that race in the remote regions of the South Pacific ocean. So remote are those colonies from European contact, through restricted colonial intercourse with the "mother country," that the greater part of the world are not posted up in the affairs of the people of the antipodes. Including Australia, Van Dieman's Land, and New Zealand, there is a population who speak the English language, not far from three millions in number. Like ourselves, they have founded an empire, that ere many years, will shake off the thralldom of British rule, and establish a republic of freemen. Already their presses teem with outcries against the misgovernment under which they labor; and for boldness of tone, exhibit a spirit not unworthy of Hancock and Adams. And what is worthy of notice, too, is the coincidence of grievances between ours of 1776 and those of the present South Pacific colonies. A spirited paper published at Port Nicholson, New Zealand, called the "Independent," boldly says the government "has created a multitude of new offices, and sent swarms of officers to harass us and eat up our sustenance." The editor of this paper is a native of New Zealand, and, when that city rose to wealth and importance, the elder Taylor removed from Louisville to the appointment of a collector of that port, to live in a private and quiet friend of that illustrious man, prior to his emigration from Virginia. The youth of Gen. Taylor was spent amidst the perils and hardships of Indian warfare; and he was reared, by his father, to his paternal profession—that of a farmer—until his majority. He soon, however, exhibited a military propensity, and he and one of his brothers were enrolled in a troop raised to oppose the designs of Aaron Burr. On the 3d of May, 1808, by the influence of his relative, Mr. Madison, his uncle, Major Edmund Taylor, and his father, he received his commission as first lieutenant of the 7th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, vacated by the death of his brother, Lett Taylor—and reported himself to Gen. Wilkinson at New Orleans, where he nearly died of yellow fever. In 1810, he was actively engaged under Gen. Harrison, then Governor of the Northwest Territory, at Fort Harrison in watching and thwarting the adverse movements of the Indians—his marriage having then taken place, and he leaving at home a young wife and child. In the beginning of the year 1812, President Madison rewarded his services with a Captain's commission, and he was placed in command of a company of the 1st Battalion of the 7th Regiment, at the time of the declaration of war against Great Britain. Mr. Taylor, young and inexperienced, first distinguished himself by a most gallant and successful defence of the Fort on the night of the 4th and morning of the 5th September, 1812, against a large party of Indians headed by the Prophet, Tecumseh's brother. His services on this occasion, were thus noticed by Gen. Hopkins.—The firm and almost unparalleled defence of Fort Harrison, and the gallantry of the young Taylor, rewarded him with the rank of Major. He was engaged in the same vicinity to the close of the war; but, while acting a highly useful part in protecting the Indian frontier from incursion, no further opportunity occurred to enable him to signalize him further.

One of the greatest sources of complaint among the colonists, is the attempt of the Home Government to inundate them with convicts. This they unitedly resist in all the British settlements of the Southern ocean: declaring they will not have their society contaminated with them. [We are afraid that portion of this history and his death, was James K. Polk.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

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The colony of New Zealand is one of the most remarkable settlements ever established by any European enterprise. In 1840, this country was scarcely known at all, or as a land of cannibals. In 1850, it was actively engaged under Gen. Harrison, then Governor of the Northwest Territory, at Fort Harrison in watching and thwarting the adverse movements of the Indians—his marriage having then taken place, and he leaving at home a young wife and child. In the beginning of the year 1812, President Madison rewarded his services with a Captain's commission, and he was placed in command of a company of the 1st Battalion of the 7th Regiment, at the time of the declaration of war against Great Britain. Mr. Taylor, young and inexperienced, first distinguished himself by a most gallant and successful defence of the Fort on the night of the 4th and morning of the 5th September, 1812, against a large party of Indians headed by the Prophet, Tecumseh's brother. His services on this occasion, were thus noticed by Gen. Hopkins.—The firm and almost unparalleled defence of Fort Harrison, and the gallantry of the young Taylor, rewarded him with the rank of Major. He was engaged in the same vicinity to the close of the war; but, while acting a highly useful part in protecting the Indian frontier from incursion, no further opportunity occurred to enable him to signalize him further.

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Welcome as Flowers in May.

At day's declining, a maid sat twining
A garland shining with wild flowers gay;
But her heart it was sore, and the tears swelled o'er
Her eye, at the door, on that eve in May.
"And take," she cried, to her young heart's pride,
"From your plighted bride, on this holy day,
A true-love token of fond vows spoken
That may not be broken—these flowers of May."

"In life and in death, if you hold to your faith,
Keep ever this wreath, 'twill be sweet in decay;
Come poor or with wealth, come in sickness or health,
To my heart you'll be welcome as flowers in May.

"Yet, if ever, when woe sees sever
Our hearts, how wiser in faith the maid
A true Irish maid will never upbraid
Affection betrayed—from that hour you're free!

"I'll still store upon golden ore,
I'll not love you the more for your wealth from the sea;
The hand that will toll at our own loved soil,
From crone or from spoli, is the hand for me!"

"The halfing half spoke, her fast tears choke,
And strong sobs break the young man's pray'r;
One blending of hearts, and the youth departs—
The maid weeps alone in the silent air.

Full many a score that maid counted o'er
Of day-dawns and night-falls—year to year the day;
When, sadly, once more, the seat by the door,
Stood the youth as before, on that eve in May.

For the love of that maid, wherever she strayed,
Kept his soul from stain, and his hands from guilt;
Like an angel from God, till his feet retrot
The cherished sod where first-love dwelt.

"I bring you no store of the bright gold ore,
But poor as before, I return to decay,
For my bride i' the woods, i' the hills, i' the bay,
Hopes withered and dead as the flowers of May."

The maid's eyes were true love to her bones,
Her joyful haste no doubts delay;
In her arms she sighs, "Tis yourself I prize,
To my heart are welcome as flowers in May!"

Descriptive Eloquence.